Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. II.] FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1802. [No. 365.

Sale by Auction.

On SATURDAY next,
At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Auction Room,
Rum in hhds. and bls.
Sugar in do.
Coffee in bags,
Soap and Candles in boxes,
Raisins in do.
Starch in do.
Tobacco in kegs, &c.— ALSO,
A quantity of Dry Goods,
Viz.
Kendal Cottons,
Kerseys,
Halfthicks, Plains,
Plaids, Coatings,
Duffils, Flannels,
Irish and Sheeting Linens,
German Oznaburgs,
Calicoes, Durants,
Shawls, Handkerchiefs,
Ladies' Silk Gloves,
Sewing Silks, Threads, &c.
H. and T. MOORE,
Feb. 8. Auctioneers.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY,
At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,
3d and 4th proof Antigua and Jamaica Rum in hhds. and bls.
French Brandy in bls.
Holland Gin in bls.
Teneriffe Wine in casks,
Cordials in bls.
Sugar in hhds and bls.
Molasses in hhds.
Rice in tierces and bls.
Soap in boxes,
Queens and Earthen Ware in crates handsomely assorted,
30 boxes Havanna Segars,
Cotton in bales---*on a credit.*
ALSO,
A variety of DRY GOODS,
—AMONG WHICH ARE—
Broad and narrow Cloths,
Flannels and Plaires,
Carpets and Carpeting.
Irish and German Linens,
Worsted and cotton Stockings,
Calicoes and Ginghams,
A variety of Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs and Shawls,
Table Cloths, Hats,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, and
A number of other articles.
P. G. MARSTELLER,
Feb. 8. Vendue Master.

FOR SALE,

A likely MULATTO GIRL about 15 years old. Enquire of the Printers
Feb. 10. d3t

In obedience to a Decree of the Court of Alexandria county, on Saturday the sixth day of March next will be offered for sale on the premises, for ready money,
A Lot of Ground
Containing half an acre; lying upon the east side of Alfred street and south side of Cameron street, in the town of Alexandria; extending on Alfred street 176 feet 7 inches, and on Cameron street 123 feet 5 inches. There are a convenient two story frame dwelling house, with a kitchen and other out houses upon the lot. The lot is subject to an annual rent which will be made known on the day of sale. As the lot is large it will be divided into smaller dividends, and sold either in parcels or altogether as will best suit purchasers. This sale is made to satisfy a debt due from Thomas Richards to Thompson and Veitch.
JAMES KEITH,
JOHN JANNEY,
JOHN DUNLAP, } Com'rs.
Feb. 5. d

GERMAN LINENS.

Joseph Riddle & Co.
HAVE FOR SALE,
Best white Ticklenburg,
Second qual. do.
Brown do.
Osnaburgs,
Brown Hempen Rolls,
White do.
Hessian do.
Brown Holland and Dowlas.
ALSO ON HAND,
A Quantity of
Turk's Island, Isle of May, and Cadiz SALT.
December 29. d

ROBBERY.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.
THE subscribers' store was last night broke open and the following Cash and Goods taken therefrom, viz.
About 100 dollars in cash,
Cross-barred and striped coarse swansdown,
1 Piece of superfine brown cloth,
do. do. dark bottle green,
do. of dark brown superfine,
do. dark mixed brown superfine,
do. of blue fine cloth,
do. of dark mixture fine cloth,
do. lapet muslins,
1 sprigged muslins a number—also dimities; camel hair shawls; brown, red and blue bandannoes; yellow flaggs and cinnamon silk shawls; a number of India book muslins; womens' blue and white worsted and cotton stockings, mens' fancy cotton stockings; a few pieces of Marseilles vest patterns and silk nankeen, together with a variety of other articles not particularly recollected.
The above reward will be paid to any person for discovering the Cash and Goods and convicting the thief or thieves; or Fifty Dollars for all the Goods, or in proportion for any part of the Goods recovered.
It is hoped all well disposed persons will interest themselves in discovering and bringing to condign punishment the perpetrators of this daring attack upon the property of citizens.
J. & M. SCHOLFIELD.
January 2. d
☞ Such Printers as are disposed to detect villainy are requested to insert the above.

JUST RECEIVED

And for sale by the subscriber, at his Grocery and Fruit Store, lower end of Prince street,
Fresh Oranges and Lemons in boxes from Lisbon,
Do. figs in trails,
30 boxes fresh bloom Raisins,
Soft shell'd Almonds,
Tamarins.
Also,
Apples by the barrel,
Shellbarks do.
Good Cyder do.
Soap and Candles in boxes,
Mould Candles do.
R. Island Cheese and Potatoes of a superior quality,
Queens Ware assorted,
And every other article in the GROCERY LINE.
Thomas Simms.
Feb. 6. d

JANNEY & PATON

Have just received and offer for Sale,
A quantity of New-England Rum, and Liverpool Ware in crates.
Feb. 2. d

PETER NOWLAND,

HAIR-DRESSER,
Has just received an assortment of
Wigs and Fillets,
from London.
Feb. 4. d

William Hartshorne

Has for Sale at his Mill, or in Alexandria,
Plaister of Paris by the ton, or ready ground by the bushel,
Indian Meal and Rye Meal, bolted or unbolted,
Corn, or any other grain, ground for toll at the mill.
At his Store in town,
Hay in bundles, Corn by the bushel,
Loaf and lump Sugar by the hogshead or barrel,
First and second quality James R. Tobacco, in kegs,
A few very good Mill Spindles,
Two good Scale Beams.
For Sale,
One Share in the Potomac Company,
A number of valuable Lots in town.
Also, for Sale or Rent,
A valuable Brick House on King street, now in the tenure of Thomas Cruse.
To Let,
A two story Frame House on Duke street, with a large garden and well of good water at the door.
1st mo. 18 d

Alexandria Library Company.

THE members of the Alexandria Library Company will please take notice, that an election will be held at the Council Chamber, on Monday the 15th inst. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon for a President and eleven Directors for the ensuing year.
JAMES KENNEDY, sen. Sec'ry.
Feb. 1. d

JANNEY & PATON

HAVE FOR SALE,
90 Pieces of Russia Duck,
30 Ravens do.
6 Chests of Souchong Tea,
Havanna white & brown Sugars in boxes,
West-India do. in hhds. and barrels,
Coffee in bags and barrels,
Holland Gin in barrels,
Sweet Oil in boxes of 12 bottles each,
Castile Soap in boxes,
Shoes in boxes assorted,
East-India Goods.
Also,
The Cargo of the Schooner Lucy, captain Snow, consisting of
43 Tons Plaister of Paris,
60 Casks of Lime,
10 Barrels of Tanner's Oil,
115 Reams of Wrapping Paper,
40 Boxes of dipt Candles.
January 27. d

JUST RECEIVED,

COARSE WOOLLENS,
Consisting of
Nap'd cottons, half thicks, pladdings, striped blankets and kersey duffils---For sale on very moderate terms by the package, on the usual credit.
Wm. HODGSON.
Feb. 6. d

For Sale,
Antigua Rum by the hhd.
Raisins by the box,
Sugar by the barrel,
Dates, fresh from the coast of Barbary,
With a variety of other
FRUITS and GROCERIES.
ABEL WILLIS.
☞ *The HOPE will sail for Norfolk on Thursday next.*
Jan. 11. d

Wanted to purchase
Marine Shares of Alexandria. Apply to
WILLIAM HODGSON.
January 22. d

Printing in all its variety executed at this office.

Dancing Academy.

MR. LONGER informs the ladies and gentlemen of Alexandria, that his present quarter will end this week, and that he will begin another immediately after, and continue teaching in this town as long as it affords him the same encouragement that it does at present.
Price of tuition TEN DOLLARS per quarter, one half in advance.
Feb. 10. 3t

FOR CHARTER.

THE SCHOONER
LUCY,
Captain Snow, 90 Tons burthen, to Europe, or any port in the West-Indies—apply to the Master on board at Vowell's Wharf or to the subscribers.
JANNEY & PATON.
January 22. d

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale on a liberal credit, or for exchange for Flour,
1900 bushels of excellent Turk's Island Salt, and
40 bls. prime Beef.
I have also,
20 quarter casks Port Wine.
WM. HODGSON.
Feb 3

FOR SALE,
The Cargo of the brig Little Sally, capt. Cozens,
From Rhode-Island, now landing and consisting of
French Brandy,
Holland Gin (entitled to drawback)
Country Gin,
West-India Rum, N. England do.
Loaf Sugar,
Castile Soap, Tanner's Oil,
R. I. Cheese of an excellent quality,
Soal Leather,
Russia and ravens Duck and Sheetings,
Cordage, 1 bale of Ticklenburgs, &c.
For Sale, Freight or Charter,
The said brig *Little Sally*, burthen about 650 barrels, an excellent vessel and well equipped. Apply to
J. G. LADD.
Jan. 4. d

Twenty Dollars Reward.
Was stolen from on board the ship Paulina, lying at Wilson's wharf, last night, about 20 fathoms of 4½ inch hawser, laid wore. The above reward will be given to any person or persons convicting the thief or thieves, by
JOHN BORROWDALE.
Feb. 8. e3t

To Hire,
By the Month or Year,
A young Negro Man. He has served as a domestic servant, is cleanly and active, and of a good temper.
Apply to
Dr. DOUGLASS.
Jan. 29. e07t

HUGH SMITH
HAS RECEIVED,
By the Fabius from Liverpool, an additional assortment of
EARTHEN WARE,
Which is offered for sale, as usual, on moderate terms.
Feb. 9. e01 2t

☞ *Removal.*

Robert & John Gray
Have removed their
Book and Stationary Store
from Prince street, to the store lately occupied by Pomery and Isabel, in King street, fourth door from the south east corner of King and Royal streets.
Feb. 3. d3teo

☞ *Cash given at this office for clean Rags.*

SENATE
OF THE UNITED STATES.

Tuesday, January 19.

JUDICIARY BILL.

[*Mr. Chipman's Speech concluded.*]

In the third section of the constitution, is a further provision, 'that the judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court and in such inferior courts, as the congress may from time to time ordain and appoint.' The highest judicial authority shall not be divided into two courts. It shall, to use a rader phrase, be one and indivisible. I consider it as imperative to congress to establish not only a supreme court; but also to establish some courts of inferior jurisdiction, which may be modified and extended from time to time as experience and future expedience shall dictate, so that it be without violence to any part of the constitution. The words, "as congress may from time to time, ordain and appoint," were introduced with intent so far to give a discretion on the subject. The power of erecting courts is here taken for granted, and is contained in the clause before cited from the 2d section supplied by the general clause by which it is declared, that "congress shall have power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper, for carrying into effect all the powers vest by the constitution in the government of the United States, or in any officer or department of the government." I cannot understand it, for how is it possible so to understand it? that the words, "may ordain and appoint" in their connexion imply also a power to abolish; certainly it is not a necessary implication. That Congress are required to make a provision of inferior courts, that the thing is not merely optional, is very clear from another part of this section, declaring to what class the judicial authority of the United States shall be extended. (Read that part of the sect.) Here observe the supreme court has original jurisdiction in the smaller number only of the cases specified; so that without a provision of inferior courts there would be no provision for the greater number, and the judicial authority instead of being extended to all the cases enumerated, would in fact be limited to a few only. Let us now examine the provision relating to the judges, which is contained in the former part of this section; a provision intended to secure to the judges a proper degree of independence. It is declared "that the judges both of the supreme court and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior. The judges of all the courts are placed on the same footing. The expression is not, that they shall continue in office, which might seem to be compulsory, but shall hold their offices, implying at their option, during good behavior, for a judge may resign, he may accept a place incompatible with the office of judge, as he may on election accept the place of senator or representative in congress, by which his office of judge would be vacated by his own act, implying a resignation. The force of the expression clearly is, that no judge either of the supreme or inferior courts, so long as he continues to behave well, can be removed from the office, or the office removed from him by the act of any other. For the expression being general with one only exception, in the nature of a proviso, that he continues to behave well, it is exclusive of every power either to remove the judge from the office, or, as has been ingeniously indeed suggested, of recovering the office from the judge, causing it to vanish from his hold on any other gound or pretence whatever. It is a well known rule, that the expression of an exception in any provision, excludes every exception by implication. Next it follows, 'and shall (the judges shall) at stated times receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.' How long shall they continue to receive or be intitled to receive an undiminished compensation or salary?—So long as they shall continue to hold their respective offices. And how long are they entitled to hold their offices? So long as they shall continue to behave well. That is, the duration of the time for which they shall be intitled to receive an undiminished salary shall be equal to the duration of the time for which they are entitled to hold their offices, equal to the duration of the time in which they shall continue to behave well. What rarely happens in subjects of this nature, the position, that the judges cannot during good behavior, without a direct violation of the constitution be deprived of holding their offices, or of receiving their salaries, is capable of the highest proof, not merely by a train of probable and metaphysical reasoning, but by the clearest and plainest mathematical demonstration. It is a comparison of quantities in the duration of time; or shall it now for the first time be said, that when one quantity, or one length of duration is equal to a second, and the second to a third, that nevertheless they are not equal each to the other? Have intuitive truths at length changed their nature? Are they in these times inverted to falsehoods? Have the clearest axioms of ancient science suffered a revolutionary subversion? No sir, they remain the same; they are still capable of assisting us to the same infallible conclusions.

The honorable gentleman from Kentucky has told us, that if the construction against which he contended had been contemplated by the framers of the constitution, it would have been explicitly declared; that the judges shall hold their offices and salaries during good behavior, fairly admitting, that a declaration thus explicit would have been conclusive for the construction of his oppenent. Surely it will not be contended, that the idiom, of the English language is so inflexible, and its interpretation so precise, that identical positions to be equally clear and explicit, can be expressed by identical words and phrases only. Had the expression been, they should hold their offices and receive their salaries during good behaviour;—would not the meaning have been the same and equally expressive? Indeed the word hold, though well applied to an office, is not very properly applied to taking the payment of a salary. Or had it been, 'they shall hold their offices during good behavior, and while they continue in office, which is to be during good behaviour, they shall continue to receive their salaries which shall not during that time be diminished," it certainly would have been a declaration equally explicit with that suggested by the gentleman. And this it has been clearly and demonstrably proved, is the same as that which is expressed in the constitution.

I will here, sir, though it might perhaps have been more properly done before, make a few observations on the independence of the judiciary. It has been said by some gentlemen in effect, that though the judges ought to be independent of the executive, though they ought not to hold their offices or salaries, dependent on the will of the President, yet, in a government like ours, there can be no reason why they should not like the other departments of the government, be dependent on public opinion, and on congress as properly representing that opinion. That if the judges are made thus independent, if congress cannot remove them by abolishing their offices or in any other way, except that of impeachment for misbehaviour, they will become a dangerous body *in the State*; they may by their discussions on the constitutionality of a law obstruct the most important measures of government for the public good. Unfortunately for the government, this doctrine agrees neither with the nature of our government, which is not vested with the unlimited national sovereignty, but from that derives its powers, nor with the positive and solemn declaration of the constitution. That constitution is a system of powers, limitations and checks. The legislative power is there limited, with even more regarded caution than the executive; because not capable of a check by impeachment, and because it was apprehended, that left unlimited and uncontrouled, it might be extended to dangerous encroachments on the remaining state powers. But to what purpose are the powers of congress limited by that instrument? To what purpose is it declared to be the supreme law of the land, and as such, binding on the courts of the United States, and of the several States, if it may not be applied to the derivative laws to test their constitutionality? Shall it be only called in to enforce obedience to the laws of congress, in opposition to the acts of the several states, and even to their rightful powers! Such cannot have been the intention. But, sir, it will be in vain long to expect from the judges, the firmness and integrity to oppose a constitutional decision to a law either of the national legislature, or to a law of any of the powerful states, unless it should interfere with a law of congress; if such decision is to be made at the risk of office and salary, of public character, and the means of subsistence. And such will be the situation of your judges, if congress can by law or in any other way except by way of impeachment, deprive them of their offices and salaries on any pretence whatever. For it will be remembered, that the legislative powers of the several states as well as these of congress, are limited by the constitution. For instance, they are prohibited as well as congress to pass any bill of attainder or expost facto law. The decisions of the judges upon such laws, and such decisions they have already been called upon to make, may raise against them even in congress the influence of the most powerful states in the Union. In such a situation of the judges, the constitutional limitation on the legislative powers, can be but a dead letter. Better would it be they were even expunged.

Thus, sir, it appears, that the independence of the judges, even of congress in their legislative capacity, is agreeable to the nature of our government, to the whole tenor as well as the express letter of the constitution. But, sir, at this late stage of the debate I will not further enlarge; I will only add that upon these principles, and with these views of the subject, I shall give a hearty negative to the resolution on your table.

FROM THE NEW-YORK EVENING POST.

THE EXAMINATION.

NUMBER VIII.

Resuming the subject of our last paper we proceed to trace still farther, the consequences that must result from a too unqualified admission of foreigners, to an equal participation in our civil, and political rights.

The safety of a republic depends essentially on the energy of a common National sentiment; on a uniformity of principles and habits; on the exemption of the citizens from foreign bias, and prejudice; and on that love of country which will almost invariably be found to be closely connected with birth, education and family.

The opinion advanced in the notes on Virginia is undoubtedly correct, that foreigners will generally be apt to bring with them attachments to the persons they have left behind; to the country of their nativity, and to its particular customs and manners. They will also entertain opinions on government congenial with those under which they have lived, or if they should be led hither from a preference to ours, how extremely unlikely is it that they will bring with them that *temperate love of liberty*, so essential to real republicanism? There may as to particular individuals, and at particular times, be occasional exceptions to these remarks, yet such is the general rule. The influx of foreigners must, therefore, tend to produce a heterogeneous compound; to charge and corrupt the national spirit; to complicate and confound public opinion; to introduce foreign propensities. In the composition of society, the harmony of the ingredients is all-important, and whatsoever tends to a discordant intermixture must have an injurious tendency.

The United States have already felt the evils of incorporating a large number of foreigners, into their national mass; it has served very much to divide the community and to distract our councils, by promoting in different classes different predilections in favor of particular foreign nations, and antipathies against others. It has been often likely to compromit the interests of our own country in favor of another. In times of great public danger there is always a numerous body of men, of whom there may be just grounds of distrust; the suspicion alone weakens the strength of the nation, but their force may be actually employed in assisting an invader.

In the infancy of the country, with a boundless waste to people, it was politic to give a facility to naturalization; but our situation is now changed. It appears from the last census, that we have increased about one third in ten years; after allowing for what we have gained from abroad, it will be quite apparent that the natural progress of our own population is sufficiently rapid for strength, security and settlement. By what has been said, it is not meant to contend for a total prohibition of the right of citizenship to strangers, nor even for the very long residence which is now a prerequisite to naturalization, and which of itself, goes far towards a denial of that privilege. The present law was merely a temporary measure adopted under peculiar circumstances and perhaps demands revision. But there is a wide difference between closing the door altogether and throwing it entirely open; between a postponement of fourteen years and an immediate admittion to all the rights of citizenship. Some reasonable term ought to be allowed to enable aliens to get rid of foreign and acquire American attachments; to learn the principles and imbibe the spirit of our government; and to admit of at least a probability of their feeling a real interest in our affairs. A residence of at least five years ought to be required.

If the rights of naturalization may be communicated by parts and it is not perceived why they may not, those peculiar to the conducting of business and the acquisition of property, might with propriety be at once conferred, upon receiving proof, by certain prescribed formalities, of their intention to become citizens; postponing all political privileges to the ultimate term. To admit foreigners indiscriminately to the rights of citizens, the moment they put foot in our country, as recommended in the message, would be nothing less, than to let the Grecian horse into the citadel of our liberty and sovereignty.

LUCIUS CRASSUS.

[*Our readers must recollect that on the evening of the 8th October, when illuminations took place in London, on account of the Preliminary Articles of Peace being signed, Peter Porcupine refused to join in the general joy, and the mob demolished the windows of his dwelling house, &c. In one of our late London Papers we find the following extracts from several letters on the subject, which he has written to Lord Hawkesbury and published.*]

"*You stand alone,*" say some persons. This is not true to the extent which is meant to be conveyed by the words. I do, indeed, almost stand alone with respect to the demolition of my house; but had no fear of the mob existed in London and Westminster, that house would have been amongst the vast majority. The Public Offices gave an invitation to a general manifestation of joy and the rabble *enforced* it. When I began my opposition to French principles and French influence in America, even my countrymen called on me to desist, telling me that I "stood *alone*; but I stood long enough to find myself in the majority. I stood long enough to hear Ca Ira exchanged for God save the King. I stood long enough to see the people of Philadelphia, who had threatened to murder me because I openly exhibited, at my window, a picture of Lord Howe's victory over the French; I stood long enough to see these very people make a public celebration of Lord Nelson's victory of the Nile. Nay, my Lord, I stood long enough to see the time, when I was the only writer in the country, who dared to stand forward in behalf of a body of injured and unfortunate Frenchmen, who finally owed to me, and to me alone, their deliverance from ruin, and perhaps from death.

"But, my Lord, with shame and grief I confess, that the Americans were not so far gone in baseness as Englishmen now are. Amidst all the republican follies, they still retained some little sense of national honor. Their government did, indeed debase itself repeatedly at the feet of the insolent tyrants of France; but, there was always a considerable portion of the people, who put in their unequivocal protest against this debasement; and never did the vilest of the rabble dare to become the BEASTS of the sans culotte agents.—We have seen the Americans make peace with France; but we have heard of no public demonstrations of joy on the occasion, much less have we heard of any scene such as that which was exhibited in London on the 19th of October. They received him as it was proper to receive the agent of an insidious and [illegible] foe, with whom they found it necessary to live in peace; without intimacy indeed, but with coolness and reserve. They knew the value of peace as well as we, they knew they had neither fleet nor army

to carry on war; they yielded too far to the enemy; they too, may justly be accused of cowardice; but they have not, like us, proclaimed that cowardice to the world through every channel that found or sense can supply.

"Sentiments, which prevailed amongst the people in the streets, in every part of London and Westminster, were such as indicated the most decided patriality for France, that is to say, for Republicanism and Regicide. The smashing of the glass and the cracking of the woodwork of his house were accompanied with shouts of 'France for ever!—'Huza for Buonaparte!—'Huzza for the Republic! The same was heard repeatedly opposite every house, which was brilliantly illuminated, not excepting the Public Offices, amongst which the admiralty was most conspicuous, as well for its brilliancy as for the infamy of the language and the conduct of its admiring mob, who were constantly engaged in open defiance of the law, from seven o'clock on Saturday evening to nearly three o'clock on Sunday morning. Of these private persons, who made any other display than the candle, which they hoisted by compulsion, nine tenths were Republicans, and the other tenth Fools. the Principles of those who exhibited transparencies were easily distinguished by the devices which they had chosen; and a gentleman who took particular pains to verify the fact, has assured me, that nineteen transparencies out of every twenty, were expressive of attachment to Buonaparte's person, or to the cause of France.

"In many parts of the metropolis the language openly held, during the whole of Saturday and of Monday evenings, was infamously disloyal, not to say treasonable. At a print-seller's, in St. James's street, where a considerable crowd were assembled, a man approached the window, and pointing to a portrait of a great person, not unknown to your lordship, first made the motion of *stabbing* and then of *ripping up*, grinding his teeth at the same time and exclaiming, "Ah! that I would! that I would!" Then turning to a portrait of Mr. Pitt, "Ah" said he, "and that long fellow too" repeating at the same time, the gesticulations expressive of his bloody wishes. After this, he pointed to a portrait of Buonaparte, and taking off his hat gave three huzzas, in which he was joined by all these around him! Such, my lord were the people who rejoiced, who sincerely rejoiced at the peace, which your lordship had the honor to sign, and the news of which you had the "greatest pleasure" of communicating to the Lord-Mayor.

"When citizen Lauriston arrived at Dover, he had in company with him one Rombold, a Swedish captain who had been taken up and sent out of England twice during the war, under the alien law and whose vessel, on the occasion had been seized. The King's officers at Dover, having recognized this man, were of course taking the proper measures for preventing him from proceeding into the country when the modest harbinger of 'peace & plenty' declared, in a most peremptory manner—"that unless Citizen Rombold was permitted to proceed with him he would instantly return to France with the treaty." Intimidated at this dreadful menace, the officers released Rombold, who came on to London with Lauriston, was here the companion of his triumphal procession, and was actually drawn with him to the public offices, and through the royal road in the Park, as described in my letter of Saturday last. Nay, the citizens returned to France together and were again drawn by the people through the antient city of Canterbury. At Dover, Rombold laughed at the officers, told them he could now set their government at defiance, and added, that he should soon have a vessel, to ply between Calais and Dover! How are the mighty fallen! Tell it not to Gath! publish it not in the streets of Askelon!"

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 30.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PROVIDENCE GAZETTE.

As a knowledge of the contents of the following extract of a letter just received from New-York, will give pleasure to the friends of humanity, please to publish the same.

"I hasten to communicate the seizure of the copper bottomed ship Young Ralph, Samuel Slocum, master, under Danish colours, upon complaint of her being bound to Africa as slaves, which I have reason will be amply substantiated upon trial. She belongs to the same characters, who owned and fitted the brig under Danish colours, which entered and cleared at Bristol for Africa last fall. Prosecutions have been instituted against the owners, agents, master and mate, and they are all taken. The collector, and the United States attorney, shew themselves to be men of humanity, and officers determined to carry into effect the laws of their country."

NEW-YORK, February 8.

Yesterday arrived at this port, the ship Benjamin Franklin, captain Senkey, in 49 days from Bourdeaux. The captain informs us that at the time of his sailing, various rumours were in circulation respecting the Definitive Treaty between France and Great Britain; some of them representing it as being signed, and others contradicting the report as groundless.—The expedition destined for St. Domingo had not sailed.

Upwards of eighty sail of the line, besides frigates, were lying in Brest water.

Several English vessels, laden with provisions of every kind, had arrived in different ports of France.

Entered, ships Ann, Coit, Hull; Benjamin Franklin, Senkey, Bourdeaux; brig Argonaut, Hawley, St. Croix; sch'r Wisdom, Morshouse, Jeremie.

Cleared, ships Herkemer, Joy, Havre de Grace; Sailing Grove, ——, Martinique and Guadaloupe; brigs Commerce, Hammond, Galway; Franklin, ——, Demarara; Flora, Lee, Amsterdam; Patty, Hall, N. Orleans; sch'rs Polly, Bull, ditto; Thomas Truxton, Herbert, Cuba.

The brig Rainbow has arrived at Kingston (Jam.) from this port. The ship Two Friends sailed through the Downs, on the 14th December.

The ship Arethusa, Bunker, from N. York, for Wilmington (N. C.) is totally lost.

Ship Benjamin Franklin Left Bourdeaux the 18th, and the river on the 20th December. Sailed in company with the brig Ceres, of this port. Spoke in the river, ship Swanwick, of Philadelphia, out 15 days from Liverpool; brigs Clio and Perseverando, out 25 days from this port.

December 16, spoke the schooner Republican, captain Gorham, from Boston, out 38 days. On the 17th spoke ship Mary of Portland, from Philadelphia, out 36 days; same day, spoke sch'r Betsy, from Boston, out 32 days; same day, ship Veglen, captain Horton, from Baltimore, out 50 days; all the above vessels bound up to Bourdeaux. Left there ships Orlando and Neptune of this port; the latter to sail in about a week; an English merchant brig, from Liverpool was in the harbour. January 22, in lat. 26, 31, long. 65, 16, spoke sloop Delight, bound from Baltimore to St. Martin's.

PHILADELPHIA, February 9.

Extract of a letter from a respectable commercial house in London to another in this city, dated December 4, 1801.

A bill is now in its progress through parliament, to permit the importation of provisions into this country, duty free, until the first of January, 1803. This bill will receive the king's assent in a day or two. Our crop has certainly been abundant; but the old stock being small we are of opinion considerable supplies will be wanted from abroad. Spain and Portugal are also in want. France may be able to feed herself, but has nothing to spare. The same may be said of Belgium. Holland is more short than usual, Supplies will be received from the Baltic and the Elbe, but short of last year.—Upon the whole, we think there is a fair opening in Europe for the surplus grain of America the ensuing year, and at prices that will pay the planter well—that is to say, wheat, in our opinion, will not be under 57s. to 60s. per qr. fine flour 40s. per bll. rice 20s. per cwt. cotton, 18d. to 2s. Sea-Island 2s. 6d. if clean; tobacco and West-India produce at peace prices.

The respectable merchants of this city have prepared a memorial to congress against the passing of the bill now before that body for a repeal of the judiciary act.

Masters, of vessels bound to the port of Philadelphia, are informed than a flag staff, with a white flag, is hoisted at Cape May, as soon as a vessel is discovered. All masters of vessels may be assured of a pilot, on receiving information by boats that are kept for that purpose by the pilots of Cape-May.

EPHRAIM MILLS, Pilot.

Arrived, brigs Susanna, Donahue, Teneriffe; Sally, Edwards, Norfolk; schrs. Linnet, Farnham, Portland; Ruby, Macey, New-York; ship Maria Elizabeth, Meyer, Hambro; schrs. Sally, Toy, Savannah; Betsey, and Polly, Gage, Boston; Favorite, Cotterill, N. York; Experiment, Dunn, New-York.

Cleared, ship Amiable, Tillinghast, Liverpool.

Capt. Donahue, of the brig Susanna, arrived here from Teneriffe, left there the following vessels—ship Delight, Coffin, for New York; Aurora, Thompson, of Philadelphia for Monte Video; schooner Dagsborough, Smith, of Philadelphia for Havanna; ——, Keeler, of Philadelphia, for Cowes.

Capt. D. spoke the following vessels on his passage: Jan. 21, lat. 26, 10, N. l. 66, 30, W. the ship Florenza, Lam, from St. Ubes for Portsmouth. 27th in lat. 30, 07, N. long. 72, W. the schr. ——, from N. Carolina for Porto Rico. 29 in lat. 32, 52, N long. 72 W. the ship William, Butler, from Charleston for Leghorn, all well. 31st in lat. 34, 25, long. 72, W. the schr. Thomas, Belden, from Baltimore for Jamaica.

Ship Roebuck, Hilley, from hence has arrived at New Orleans.

Brig Delaware, Dunphy, of and for this port, sailed from Hamburg two days before the Maria Elizabeth.

BALTIMORE, February 9.

The ship Rebecca, captain M'Neil sailed from New-Orleans 7th January in company with the ship Fidelity, Wenns, and Amiable, Creole, West. Left there ship Carlisle, Gibson, Baltimore; sch Experiment, Latimore do. Dianna, Cock, do. Demphilos, Tear, of do. Hoop Thomas Jefferson, Key, of do, to sail in 2 days; ship Active, Denoxan, of do just arrived, snow Vigilant, Driscol, of do. ship Farmer, Gibson, to sail in a few days for Bordeaux; brig Mary, Mautain, for Liverpool; ship Augusta, Newy, New-York; brig Lapwing, Noble, do. in 10 days; ship Thomas, Coffin, of Philadelphia, for Liverpool.

Vessels at New-Orleans, January 7.

Ship Roebuck, of Philadelphia, arrived the 5th; ship Surprise, Strong, for Liverpool. Lies in the river, brig Hannah, of Philadelphia, from Bordeaux; schr. ——, Sison last from Jamaica, Spoke off the mouth of the river, ship Peggy Brazier, from Jamaica, at anchor, do schooner Bee, of Boston. Spoke the ship Cotton Planter, for New-London, 29 leagues S. S. E. of the Beloeb, 27 days out.

Arrived, ship Harrietta, captain Jones, 18 days from Jacmel. Left there, schooner Experiment, captain Jenne, to sail in a few days for this port; also, schooner Jolly Bacchus, of Philadelphia, to sail in 10 days. Schooner Two Betsies, condemned as not being seaworthy, Ship Olive Branch, sailed the day before the Harrietta.

Alexandria Advertiser.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12.

The house of representatives on Wednesday, besides business of a less general nature, were several hours engaged in debating on a resolution of Mr. Davis, that the internal taxes be abolished. The question before the house was, whether the resolution be taken up that day: the question was finally lost, 40 yeas and 57 nays. [W. Fed.]

Extract of letter from a respectable commercial house at Havre, to their correspondent in Philadelphia, dated December 10, 1801.

"It is with pleasure we inform you, that the intercourse between France and Louisiana is on the point of becoming very frequent by the exchange which is about to be (if not already) made between the French and Spanish governments. The Spanish part of St. Domingo, ceded by the treaty of peace to France, is to be restored to Spain in lieu of Louisiana, which is to be put in possession of the French. Vessels are already preparing to sail for N. Orleans."

THE PARSONS's WIG.

ABOUT a century ago, Parson M—, of the town of ——, (New-England) bought him a wig at Boston, and, returning home, wore it, the next Sabbath, at church.

The sight of this strange phenomenon excited very unpleasant sentations in the minds of a large part of the congregation; insomuch that, what with staring and wriggling and scowling and frowning and whispering, but very little notice was taken of the parson's sermon. The next day the aggrieved party repaired to the dwelling house of parson M——, to state their grievance and demand redress. Now the burden of their complaint appears to have been, that he should wear a wig of the *Boston cut*, adjusted and finished in high taste. The parson, being a mild, milky kind of a man (as all parish parsons should be) brought forth his wig and bade them fashion it to their liking. Whereupon they formed a circle composed of all ages, grades and genders, and, taking a pair of scissars, they cropped off one lock of the wig, and then another and another, till at length, all declared that it might be lawfully worn on a christian's head,—excepting one single dissentient, who started a new objection by alledging, that wearing a wig was a violation of the decalogue, which says, "Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image, or any likeness of any thing that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath." The parson, who hitherto had been silent, made the following cogent reply.—"Neighbour," said he, "when the wig came from the barber, your objection might have been valid; but in its present state, I defy the nicest casuist to show, that it is in the likeness of any thing in heaven above, or in the earth beneath." Hereupon the objector, after having viewed the wig with some suitable attention, candidly withdrew his objection.

Thus it will fare with the federal constitution of government. It was formed by a body of sages, with Washington at their head; and, after long and patient deliberation, it was adjusted and finished in exact and comely proportions. But people are not willing to give it a fair trial—Innovation is the rage of the day. Indeed, there is no *Constitution-maker* in this country, so famous as the Abbe Seyes; but *Constitution-cobblers* are almost as plenty as *Shoe-cobblers*, especially in Virginia.

The legislature of that state has very lately resolved to recommend to all the states, to amend the federal constitution, in such a manner as would essentially alter its nature, by diminishing the weight of the Senate and proportionally increasing that of the House of Representatives in Congress.

If the federal constitution is suffered still to be clipped and new moulded, from time to time, by the rude hand and dull shears of innovators, *finally, and very soon too*, as the parson's wig, it will exhibit the likeness of nothing that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath.

[*Balance.*]

GEORGE KOCH,

Manufacturer of Chip and Straw Hats and Scoops,

AT GRACEHAM,

Having entered into contracts which preclude him from disposing of those articles by the Box, takes the liberty of requesting his friends and customers to direct their future orders to

Messrs. A. and I. SHRIVER,

IN FREDERICK-TOWN;

with whom he is under contract for a regular and extensive supply; and where orders will be properly and respectfully attended to; upon terms fully as advantageous, and more convenient, than would have been in the power of the manufacturer.

Frederick-Town, Feb. 12. d3w

Notice.

The tenants of William T. Alexander will please to take notice, that hereafter distress will be made for all rents due over thirty days, without any respect to persons; and where property cannot be found to satisfy the rent, suits against all persons concerned will be instituted by the particular direction of the proprietor.

JESSE SIMMS,
Attorney for W. T. Alexander.

☞ A stated Meeting of the *St. Andrew's Society*, will be held at Gadsby's tavern, on Friday the 16th inst. at 6 P. M.

By order of the President,

A. HENDERSON,
Feb. 12, Secretary.

The term of Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of

Thompson & Veitch,

expired on the 25th of December, 1801: All business relating to that firm will be settled by the subscribers at their counting room on King street.

JONAH THOMPSON,
RICHARD VEITCH.

Who offer for Sale, on liberal terms, the following Property, viz.

Two Tracts of Land in Loudoun county, one of which is situate near the Gum Spring, being well timbered, and containing four hundred acres—the other near Broad Run Church, containing four hundred acres, (adjoining the lands of George Lee) on which there is an extensive peach orchard: late the property of John Spencer.

One Lot of lease Land, in the Manor of Leeds, Fauquier county, containing two hundred acres: late the property of Aquila Davis.

One Tract of Land in Randolph county, containing five hundred acres (said to be very valuable) situate on the south side of Glady Creek: late the property of Patrick Dougherty.

One other Tract in Hampshore county, on a branch of Fairley's Run, containing 400 acres: formerly the property of Daniel Jones.

One other Tract called Fertility, containing two hundred and sixty acres, in Westmoreland county, state of Pennsylvania, situate on the Monongahela, about one quarter of a mile below Casner's Ferry, and 4 miles above Parkinson's ferry, binding three quarters of a mile on said river. A considerable proportion of said tract is bottom land, with a valuable orchard of sugar trees, and about 60 acres under cultivation; the remainder very heavily timbered.

One other Tract containing one thousand acres, on Green River, in the state of Kentucky; being part of the military lands formerly belonging to G. Rice, deceased.

One House and Lot in Charles Town, Jefferson county, on the Main street leading from Harper's Ferry to Winchester, occupied by Adam Haun.

A vacant Lot in said town, situate on the same street, adjoining the store of Thomas Hammand.

Two handsome three story Brick dwelling Houses, with brick stables and carriage houses to each, situate on Pennsylvania avenue in the City of Washington: at present occupied by John Coyle and Benjamin G. Orr.

A Brick dwelling House in George-Town, opposite the wharf occupied by George King, together with part of said wharf.

A Brick dwelling House in the town of Alexandria, situated on Prince street, between Fairfax and Royal streets: lately occupied by Charles Turner.

A corner Lot on Prince and Royal streets, adjoining said brick house.

The vacant Lots on Prince street, on the east side of said brick house. The situation of the above property is equal to any in the town for business.

A House and Lot on King street: now occupied by S. Snowden and Co.

A Lot fronting fifty six feet on Prince street, and extending back 119 feet, bounded by an alley on the south: on part of said lot is the warehouse occupied by Hugh Smith.

A Lot on the west side of Washington street, between Prince and Duke streets. raw6m

FOR SALE,

On Credit, or for Cash, as may suit purchasers,

That Lot with the House thereon, lately possessed by Mr. Jones, Coachmaker, situated on Fairfax-Street, near the centre of the square formed by Queen and Cameron Streets, running parallel with said Streets 123 feet 5 inches, and fronting on Fairfax-Street 39 feet 1¼ inches, with the privilege of a 10 feet alley adjoining.

Also,

That convenient Lot, with the very complete and substantial Buildings thereon, in the town of Dumfries, occupied by Mr. E. Smock. COLIN AULD.

Alexandria, January 4 rawtf

Cash given for rags.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE AT

COTTOM & STEWART's

Book-Store, Royal-street,

POLITICAL ESSAYS,

RELATIVE TO THE

War of the French Revolution;

—VIZ.—

AN ARGUMENT

Against continuing the War, for the subversion of the Republican Government of France:

A LETTER

To the Duke of Portland, being an answer to the two Letters of the late Right Hon. Edmund Burke, against treating for Peace with the French Republic:—And

A MEMORIAL,

Proposing a Plan, for the Conquest and Emancipation of Spanish America, by means which would promote the tranquility of Ireland.

BY JAMES WORKMAN, 12mo.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By Cottom & Stewart,

And for Sale at their Book Store,

Price 37½ Cents,

Certain Acts of the Commonwealth of Virginia for regulating the *Militia*, and of the Congress of the United States, more effectually to provide for the national defence by establishing an uniform militia throughout the United States, with the Rules and Articles of war.

Valuable Property for Sale,

At the little Falls of Potomack,

About three miles from George-Town and the City of Washington, and ten from Alexandria.

172 acres of Land, upon which are a dwelling house and sundry other improvements, several stone quarries and fish stands, and two vacant mill seats.

Two undivided third parts of 7 acres of Land, upon which are a merchant mill, with three pair of French burr mill stones and every necessary, complete, for manufacturing flour to the best advantage, and with as little manual labor as possible; a brewery and distillery, a granary, a miller's house, a brewer's house, cooper's shop, &c. and a vacant mill seat.

Two undivided third parts of 200 acres of land, adjoining the 7 acres and 172 acres abovementioned, upon which here are several stone quarries and fish stands.

The purchaser of the above property, will have an assignment of a lease for the other undivided third part, of which there will be 6 years to come from the first day of September next.

The stone on the above lands is equal in goodness to any, and superior to most foundation stone on the river—vessels of any burthen that can go to George-Town, can go up to the mill and stone quarries.

Any person or persons, who may incline to purchase, will of course view the premises, therefore it is not thought necessary to be more particular.

For terms apply to Gen. Uriah Forrest, at George-Town, or to

PHILIP R. FENDALL,
Alexandria.

June 29. 1aaw

In the case of Elisha C. Dick, Bankrupt.

FIRST DIVIDEND.

THE Commissioners named and authorised in an by a commission of bankruptcy awarded and issued, and now in prosecution against Elisha C. Dick of the town of Alexandria, intend to meet on Friday the 26th day of March next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of Mr. Peter Heiskell in said town, in order to make a dividend of the estate and effects of said bankrupt, when and where the creditors who have not already proved their debts under the said commission, are hereby required to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the benefit of said dividend.

JOHN M'IVER, Assignee.

Feb. 2. 2aw8t

TO BE HIRED,

A CARPENTER, who is also a Cooper, two Sawyers, a Blacksmith, and one or two Laborers. Apply to

RICHARD BLAND LEE.

Sully, Fairfax County,

Jan. 12. 2aw3w

New Novel.

PROPOSALS,

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

THE LIFE OF

JASON FAIRBANKS:

A NOVEL,

FOUNDED ON FACT.

WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF HIS

TRIAL AND EXECUTION.

By a Gentleman of Massachusetts.

Extract from the Preface.

"IN recording the actions of those persons, whose lives are to be monitory examples of the passions, and the dreadful consequences of their unrestricted indulgence—prudence, as well as sensibility and principle, should prompt us to do it in such a manner, as to unite the greatest possible utility to the public, with the least possible injury to the feelings of their friends. On the former principle, the style should not be too much ornamented, nor should it be too highly charged with that kind of sentiment, which, however fashionable it may be, tends only minister to the refinement and corruption of a pampered imagination.

"Such facts in themselves stand in no need of colouring or embellishment to heighten their effect—to neither will the simplicity of the moral, which so naturally flows from them, derive any new force from rhetorical decoration. The style therefore should be simple and narrative without affectation or false sentiment, in order to strike with undivided impression, the curiosity as well as the understanding of the youthful auditor. It should be intermingled with such reflections and remarks only, as are intimately connected with the events, and flow immediately from them.

"The History of JASON FAIRBANKS, must necessarily be a kind of History of the human Heart, wandering under the delusions of a disordered imagination, irresistable passions, and perhaps the poisonous consequences of wicked and visionary theories, whose effects he could indeed feel, but whose falsehood and sophistry, he had neither the maturity of judgment nor learning, to despise or detect.

"The mind revolts from evident falsehood, and fiction loses its force, when it departs from the resemblance of reality. As the action, therefore, and the incidents are extremely limited, and the recency of the event, (however pious might be the intention) precludes the substitution of general fiction, such only can be introduced, as is in the most intimate analogy with the subject, and might be supposed reality, without any violation of truth or probability. The gravest historians furnish from their own stock, the speeches of their orators, and the harangues of their heroes; and the wise sayings they put into the mouths of all their great men, serve to illustrate in the most striking point of view, the manner of thinking most peculiar to the characters and the situations of those they celebrate.—Thus far, then, an author may be allowed to proceed, justified by authority, and invited by public good:—whatever sentiments, therefore, may be supposed analogous to those opinions and illustrative of those dispositions, which produced the various incidents, and eventually the tragic scene in which the whole terminated, may be considered as the faithful transcript, not indeed of what was actually written or spoken, but of what was thought and intended by the principal actor in this fatal catastrophe."

CONDITIONS.

It shall be printed on the finest paper, with a new and handsome type, forming a volume neatly bound and lettered, of between three and four hundred pages, duodecimo.

To subscribers, the price will be one dollar: to non-subscribers, one dollar and twenty-five cents. Those who subscribe, or procure subscriptions for eight, shall have one gratis.

The names of the subscribers (if requested) shall be alphabetically arranged, and printed at the end of the volume, with the number of copies they subscribe for.

The work will be put to press as soon as 600 subscribers are obtained.

☞ Subscriptions will be received at the office of the Alexandria Advertiser.

Boston, January, 1802.

Ricketts, Newton & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

AT THEIR WAREHOUSE,

12 hhds. Antigua Rum,
20 qr. casks Port Wine,
8 tierces of Rice,
6 hhds. and 20 bls. Sugar,
2 hhds. Verdigrease,
200 salted Hides,
Coarse and fine Salt,
6 hhds. Clover Seed,
10 crates Queens Ware,
10 boxes 8 by 10 Bohemia Window-Glass.

And at their Brick Store,

German Linens of very kind; Russia sheetings and duck; two trunks low priced prints; two do. chintzes; one do. boot legs and boots, and a quantity of letter paper uncommonly cheap by the ream or case, &c. &c.

☞ *They want to Purchase*

A quantity of Black Ey'd Pease, and are giving Cash for Wheat.

PROPOSALS,

By G. F. HOPKINS, No. 118, Pearl-street, New-York,

For publishing by Subscription,

In two handsome octavo volumes,

THE FEDERALIST,

ON

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

BY PUBLIUS.

WRITTEN IN 1788.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

PACIFICUS,

ON

The Proclamation of Neutrality

WRITTEN IN 1793.

The whole revised and corrected, with new passages and notes.

THE FEDERALIST, was written in a series of numbers, under the signature of Publius, shortly after the promulgation of the Federal Constitution, and addressed to the People of the State of New-York, with the design of enforcing the propriety and necessity of its adoption.

It is principally the production of a man, whose name will be held in sacred respect long after the pitiful attempts which have been made to slander his fame shall have sunk into oblivion. Two other gentlemen, of distinguished talents, occasionally contributed some essays, which will be marked in the publication.*

All parties seem at length united in professions of regard for the Constitution; if they are sincere, the consideration cannot fail to enhance the value of a work, which, by employing in its favor all the energy of argument, and all the persuasion of eloquence, was eminently useful in promoting its general ratification.

Whoever is desirous of being well informed of the principles and provisions of our Government, and the manner in which they have been supported and vindicated, of the objections that were made to the Constitution by its first opposers, and how they were answered, will find these volumes fraught with ample and satisfactory instruction. The study of them must form an essential part of the education of the American statesman. Politicians, indeed, of every country, will here discover materials in the science of Government well worthy of their attention; a science, of all others, the most interesting to mankind, as it most deeply concerns human happiness. The Federalist contains principles that may be remembered and studied with advantage by all classes of men in other countries than our own, and in other ages than that in which we live. The People of America alone have afforded the example of a pure Representative Republic. In this work it will appear, that the principles of this form of Government have been well understood, and thoroughly developed, and should, unfortunately, the experiment which we have made, hereafter fail, it will be in vain to attempt the renewal of similar systems, as no rational hope can be entertained, that more correct notions on this subject will prevail than are here exhibited.

To preserve these papers, therefore, which have so much intrinsic merit, and such lasting utility, in a dress suitable to their character, is the inducement to their re-publication.

PACIFICUS is from the pen of the same enlightened Statesman who was the chief author of the Federalist. These Essays were written in defence of the first leading step which our Government took to preserve that Neutrality which it continued to maintain during the late Transatlantic conflict; a conflict which has annihilated the minor powers of Europe, and shaken the civilized world.

Now that the storm has passed over, and the angry and tumultuous passions which at that time agitated our country, have in some measure subsided, these papers will be read with profit and pleasure by the intelligent man of every party. Candor will probably wonder, that any should have doubted of the fitness of the measures which his writer has so ably advocated, and which experience has so forcibly proved to have been the best adapted to the interests of the country.

To give to these latter Essay a form which shall outlive the fleeting impressions of a newspaper, they are incorporated in these volumes.—Publius and Pacificus will serve to keep in just remembrance two very important events in the history of our country.

* The first gentleman here alluded to is General Hamilton—the other two, Mr. Madison and Mr. Jay.

CONDITIONS.

I. The Work shall be put to press immediately after 400 subscribers are obtained, and finished with the utmost expedition.

II. Where practicable, the books shall be forwarded, free of expence, to such places as may be designated, and a person appointed to deliver them.

III. It shall be printed on a superfine medium paper, with a neat type, handsomely bound and lettered, and delivered to subscribers at *Two Dollars* a volume. To non-subscribers the price will be enhanced.

IV. Subscribers to pay, where convenient, one dollar in advance.

☞ *Subscriptions received at the Office of the Alexandria Advertiser, and by the different Booksellers in Alexandria.*

New-York, January, 1802.

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